

Statement-II**Funds allocated to States for Pulse Polio immunisation 1996-97**

Name of the State/UT	Funds for Pol & Transport	Funds for IEC	
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	55.50	113.50	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	35.75	44.00	
3. Assam	57.25	79.00	
4. A&N Islands	5.50	11.00	
5. Bihar	111.50	172.00	
6. Chandigarh	4.00	8.00	
7. D&N Haveli	2.75	8.00	
8. Daman & Diu	5.50	11.00	
9. Gujarat	45.75	67.00	
10. Goa	4.00	11.00	
11. Himachal Pradesh	30.00	41.00	
12. Haryana	32.00	61.00	
13. Jammu & Kashmir	37.75	52.00	
14. Karnataka	45.75	70.00	
15. Kerala	31.50	52.00	
16. Lakshadweep	2.75	8.00	
17. Madhya Pradesh	103.25	145.00	
18. Maharashtra	75.50	100.00	
19. Meghalaya	16.25	26.00	
20. Manipur	22.00	29.00	
21. Mizoram	11.00	17.00	
22. Nagaland	19.25	26.00	
23. Orissa	69.50	100.00	
24. Punjab	34.00	61.00	
25. Rajasthan	71.75	103.00	
26. Sikkim	10.25	17.00	
27. Tamil Nadu	56.00	85.00	
28. Tripura	11.00	17.00	
29. Uttar Pradesh	172.25	214.00	
30. West Bengal	46.00	67.00	
31. Delhi	20.00	37.00	
32. Pondicheery	8.00	17.00	
India	1253.25	1869.50	

Poverty Rising in India

3403. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the news-report captioned "Poverty rising in India; W.Bank" appearing in the 'Tribune' dated April 4, 1997;

(b) if so, the details of the facts reported therein;

(c) whether the Government have failed to achieve the aim to eliminate poverty from the country;

(d) if so, the difficulties being faced by Government in this regard; and

(e) the further plans of the Government to eliminate the poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the newspaper, a World Bank study, entitled "Poverty Reduction and the World Bank - Progress and Challenges in the 1990s" mentions that; (a) urban poverty has assumed massive proportions; (b) the Government is not doing enough to encourage the private sector to combat poverty; (c) further success in reducing poverty depends critically on the success of the on-going reforms; and (d) growth alone will not be sufficient to meet the needs of India's teeming millions.

(c) and (d) The percentage of people below the poverty line has reduced from 51.32 per cent in 1977-78 to 35.97 per cent in 1993-94.

(e) A number of programmes are being implemented to improve the quality of life and income of the poor. These include programmes for raising income and generating employment opportunities such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan has adopted 7 per cent rate of economic growth which is likely to reduce the level of poverty significantly. Besides, it recognises the need for continuing direct state intervention for poverty alleviation and a re-designing of the self-employment and supplementary wage employment programmes in order to make them more effective instruments of poverty alleviation.

Slum Development Scheme

3404. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the development of slums has been formulated by the Government in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of the cities in Uttar Pradesh where these has been implemented; and

(c) the stage at which the scheme stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Slum Development Programme was launched in August, 1996 at Kanpur to provide additional Central assistance to the States/UTs for Slum Development. During the year 1996-97 an amount of Rs. 250 crores was allocated to the States/UTs for slum development. A sum of Rs. 330 crores has been provided under this programme for the current year i.e. 1997-98. It is for the State Governments to distribute the funds among the Urban Local Bodies according to their needs and priorities. Uttar Pradesh was allotted Rs. 31.28 crores in 1996-97 and has been allotted Rs. 40.11 crores during the current year under this programme. A copy of the guidelines formulated for the implementation of the programme is given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sub. : Centrally Assisted Slum Development Programme in the States/UTs - Guidelines.

A provision of Rs. 250 crores for slum development programme in the States has been made by the Ministry of Finance in the budget for 1996-97 as an additionality to the normal Central Assistance to the States/UTs. The State-wise allocation of Rs. 250 crores has been worked out by the Planning Commission on the basis of the estimated slum population in 1991. The following guidelines have been suggested for the utilisation of this amount.

1. OBJECTIVES AND COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME :

The objectives of this programme shall be provision of adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, primary education facilities, health care, pre-primary, adult literacy and non-formal education facilities etc. The scheme will also have as an objective, provision of housing, community empowerment, garbage and solid waste management, as well as environmental improvement and convergence of different social sector programmes through creation of sustainable support systems. The focus may be on community infrastructure, provision of shelter, empowerment of urban poor women, training, skill upgradation and advocacy and involvement of MGOs, CBOs, private institutions and other bodies.

2. ROLE OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES :

In keeping with the spirit of 74th Amendment, the existence of elected urban local bodies will be mandatory before funds can be released to new urban area. The programme envisages the urban local body

as the nodal agency for the execution of this programme. Proposals for work to be undertaken under this programme must emanate from the CDSs in the form of a Community Plan, which will be forwarded by the ULB with appropriate comments to the DUDA for sanction. Execution of all works falling under the jurisdiction of the ULB may be done through the ULB as far as possible. The ULBs shall try to involve the CDSs in the execution, to the extent possible. As regards maintenance and repair of works carried out under this programme, the physical responsibility may be that of the CDSs concerned.

3. CONVERGENCE :

This programme may seek to ensure provision of certain identified basic minimum services, within each slum. The Programme may provide for facilities not provided elsewhere in the line department schemes, the absence of which makes effective implementation of these social sector schemes ineffective. In other words, missing links will be provided under this programme. However, this may be clearly subject to the proviso that, funds under convergence will be a source for supplementing line department efforts to achieve better delivery of social sector schemes and under no circumstances will these funds be used to substitute line department schemes or parts thereof.

4. The State Governments should bring in their own funds bearing some proportion to the funds given by the Centre.

5. MONITORING :

At the State level, the programme will regularly be monitored by the State Urban Development Authority (SUDA), which may issue necessary guidance as well as instructions to the District Urban Development Authorities (DUDAs) and ULBs. At the national level, the programme will be monitored by the Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

Employment Exchanges in Delhi

3405. SHRI KARIA MUNDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of various Sub-regional Employment Exchanges in New Delhi fail to dispose-off the vacancies within the stipulated time of 15 days;

(b) if so, the details of all such vacancies pending with the concerned Sub-regional Employment Exchanges for more than 15 days; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to streamline the functioning of Employment Exchanges?